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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

Free licensing of Zoda cotton exports is now being permitted by the Government of India; however, such exports will be subject to a tax of 30 percent ad valorem. Heretofore, exports of Zoda cotton have been subject to quantitative restrictions. Zoda cotton is defined as cotton of third picking with no particular spinning value.

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Cotton futures trading in India was resumed on December 12, 1952, after a lapse of over 3 years. The futures market will operate within the framework of the floor and ceiling prices established by the Government of India. The basis of the hedge contracts is machine-ginned Jarila of 25/32-inch staple and "fine" grade. All indigenous cotton for which floor and ceiling prices have been established are tenderable against such contracts.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING OCTOBER 1952 1/

United States exports of agricultural products during October, the fourth month of fiscal 1952-53, were valued at $263,657,000 compared with $349,603,000 during October 1951, a reduction of 25 percent. The country's exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at $1,182,440,000 against $1,144,561,000 in the same month last year. Agricultural products constituted 22 percent of the total during the month under review compared with 31 percent during the corresponding month a year earlier.

On a value basis, wheat and wheat flour continued in first place as the nation's most important agricultural export, total shipments being valued at $66,379,000. This represents a decline of 6 percent from the $70,340,000 worth shipped abroad during the same month last year. Second position was held by cotton, the total exports of which were valued at $61,028,000 compared with $116,048,000 in October 1951, representing a decline of 47 percent. Tobacco held third position, the month's exports being valued at $26,175,000 compared with $56,911,000 in October a year ago, a reduction of 54 percent.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding feature of the October agricultural exports compared with those for the same month a year ago were the large reduction in such normally important agricultural exports as pork, cotton, tobacco, and soybean oil. Substantial reductions are shown also in the exports of butter, dried eggs, apples, prunes, grain sorghums, hops, white potatoes and canned vegetables. On the other hand, the October 1952 exports of a number of agricultural products show large increases compared with the same month last year. Among the products included in that category are nonfat dry milk solids, beef and veal, lard, tallow, raisins and currants, barley, corn, rice and dried beans.

United States imports of agricultural products during October 1952 were valued at $371,438,000 compared with $389,244,000 in the same month a year ago, a reduction of 5 percent. The country's imports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, amounted in value to $965,430,000 against $872,365,000 during October 1951. Agricultural products represented 38 percent of the October 1952 imports compared with 45 percent in the same month a year earlier. As usual, the leading agricultural imports on a value basis were coffee, $109,590,000; wool, $63,073,000; rubber, $32,613,000; and sugar, $19,528,000.

1/ More complete details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for October 1952, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during October 1951 and 1952

Commodity exported	Unit	October Quantity 1951	October Quantity 1952	October Value 1951	October Value 1952
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	64	20	50	16
Cheese	Lb.	1,133	454	484	251
Milk, condensed	Lb.	1,463	1,361	344	320
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	3,836	3,186	2,097	1,791
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	2,139	3,365	361	646
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	12,590	12,342	1,681	2,048
Eggs, dried	Lb.	1,028	868	312	457
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	892	1,365	385	330
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	8,899	5,768	2,563	1,484
Horse meat	Lb.	1,412	1,734	165	263
Lard	Lb.	29,808	43,043	5,661	4,782
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	41,678	63,972	4,683	4,170
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	607	307	116,048	61,028
Apples, fresh	Lb.	21,421	7,606	1,386	721
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	8,306	9,174	344	421
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	28,569	27,515	1,532	1,557
Pears, fresh	Lb.	8,862	7,597	668	577
Prunes, dried	Lb.	9,274	5,139	1,193	856
Raisins and currants	Lb.	14,679	23,641	1,665	2,290
Fruits, canned	Lb.	11,975	10,899	2,118	1,748
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,578	1,241	1,809	1,185
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,281	4,055	2,013	7,265
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	273	360	690	892
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	5,086	7,161	9,503	13,516
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	5,469	2/	7,866	2/
Rice, milled, (excludes paddy)	Lb.	151,699	190,615	12,083	17,301
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	30,136	29,081	63,658	59,340
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,467	1,359	6,644	6,053
Flour, not wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb)	Bag	8	191	38	986
Hops	Lb.	1,248	699	985	406
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	105	175	39	64
Soybeans, except canned (60 lb.)	Bu.	1,194	2,745	3,347	8,531
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc.	Lb.	30,043	10,306	5,999	1,379
Soybean flour, edible	Lb.	217	361	13	23
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	1,574	859	441	372
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	80,305	35,758	52,854	22,793
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	6,879	5,608	4,057	3,382
Beans, dried	Lb.	24,744	30,546	1,720	2,288
Peas, dried	Lb.	4,284	5,058	271	449
Potatoes, white	Lb.	46,037	34,896	1,314	1,179
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	17,055	9,742	2,131	1,329
Total above				321,215	234,489
Food exported for relief, etc.				750	924
Other agricultural products				27,638	28,244
Total agricultural				349,603	263,657
Total all commodities				1,144,561	1,182,440

1/ Product weight.
2/ Less than 500.
Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during October 1951 and 1952

Commodity imported	Unit	October Quantity 1951	October Quantity 1952	October Value 1951	October Value 1952
SUPPLEMENTARY					
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	24	10	5,075	879
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	0	630	0
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	1,880	7,713	555	970
Cheese	Lb.	3,288	5,939	1,535	2,909
Hides and skins	Lb.	20,730	13,056	9,549	4,423
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	10,423	11,840	3,374	4,330
Wool, unmfd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.	28,790	73,057	39,807	52,477
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	6	8	1,416	1,535
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	1/	4	139	596
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	251	501	868	1,839
Olives in brine	Gal.	724	1,245	1,344	1,916
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	11,832	11,695	1,398	1,441
Barley malt	Lb.	3,493	3,550	209	215
Hops	Lb.	110	6	121	7
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	458	176	150	82
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled	Lb.	3,511	1,625	545	696
Cashew nuts	Lb.	4,447	4,226	1,353	1,953
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	7,374	10,243	1,000	1,211
Castor beans	Lb.	5,482	9,893	543	755
Copra	Lb.	92,366	87,058	6,798	4,980
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.	3,899	14,152	465	1,144
Palm oil	Lb.	16,022	2,998	3,231	295
Tung oil	Lb.	2,208	2,517	764	895
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	288	165	30,207	19,528
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	16,828	18,617	3,394	3,289
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	11,878	7,339	8,781	5,035
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,415	1,519	2,351	2,084
Potatoes, white	Lb.	1,237	5,274	29	231
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	957	761	64	43
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	3,236	23,517	2,345	10,596
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	4,364	4,441	4,868	4,967
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	229,505	213,127	116,761	109,590
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	13,207	9,232	4,010	2,894
Tea	Lb.	4,945	7,430	2,425	3,180
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	4,374	6,389	3,708	5,387
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	16	18	7,448	8,410
Rubber, crude	Lb.	123,680	124,659	52,906	32,613
Total above				320,666	293,395
Other agricultural products				68,578	78,043
Total agricultural products				389,244	371,438
Total all commodities				872,365	965,430

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

On a quantitative basis, the October 1952 imports compared with those for the same month last year reveal large reductions for hides and skins, hops, shelled almonds, Brazil nuts, copra, palm oil, sugar, leaf tobacco, coffee, and cocoa or cacao beans. On the other hand, imports of a considerable number of other products show large increases, especially casein and lactarene, cheese, wool, apples, olives in brine, coconut meat, castor beans, coconut oil, molasses, white potatoes, tea and spices.

On a dollar value basis, United States imports of agricultural products during October 1952 exceeded the value of the month's agricultural exports by $107,781,000. In the same month a year ago the value of the nation's agricultural imports exceeded that of its agricultural exports by only $39,641,000. By far the largest part of the agricultural imports consist of products not produced in commercial quantities in the United States. --- By Leo J. Schaben.

ARGENTINE WOOL MARKET
ACTIVE, FINAL QUARTER 1952

The Argentine wool market was exceptionally active the past few weeks with large export sales at firm prices. Producers sold freely to make room for the new clip. Export handlers operated near maximum capacity in preparing wool for shipment.

Largest sales were to the United States with emphasis as usual on coarse wools but with sizable volume also in apparel grades. Prices reported locally were 48 cents per pound, greasy basis c.&.f. Boston, for coarse fleeces; 45 cents for second-clip coarse wools; and 70-80 cents for 60's - 64's. These are the minimum prices eligible for export licenses under existing government practice.

European buyers paying in sterling obtained prices in line with United States purchases, but in other currencies the prices were higher as the exchange rate of 625 pesos to 100 U.S. dollars applies only to dollars or sterling, with 500 pesos applicable to all other currencies. A fair volume of sales at the latter rate was reported to Japan and Poland within the terms of existing trade agreements. The 625 rate for dollars or sterling originally was applicable only to December 31 but has now been extended to March 31, 1953.

Wool shipments in the current quarter (October-December) are expected to exceed those of the entire previous 12 months (about 100 million pounds). Export sales since last July 18, when the exchange rate was revised, are estimated near 210 million pounds. This has aided the Argentine economic situation and has lightened considerably the heavy carry-over into this season's clip.

The Buenos Aires Herald states October wool exports at about 40 million pounds of which about 20 million pounds were to the United States and 10.0 million pounds to Britain. Shipments in November were greater than October, and December exports are expected to remain at a high level.

URUGUAYAN WOOL MARKET
CONTINUES ACTIVE

November wool marketing in Uruguay was moderately active with buying increasing toward the end of the month and into December when exporters offered better quality lots. The United Kingdom continued as Uruguay's best customer for greasy wool. Prices were little changed from October levels.

All wool exports during November totalled 22,504 bales which compared favorably with October exports of 23,258 bales, which were the largest monthly shipments since January 1951. The problem of finding storage space in Montevideo warehouses no longer threatens, as the wool outflow has exceeded the inflow so far this season. From October 1 through December 4, 1952 wool deliveries to Montevideo warehouses totalled only about 33 million pounds, while disappearance into export and consumption channels exceeded 45 million pounds.

In late November the Uruguayan Parliament and National Executive Council approved measures which would extend through March 31, 1952: (1) the 2.15 pesos-to-one-dollar exchange rate on the export of wool tops and their by-products; and (2) the exoneration of most duties and taxes on greasy and washed wool exports. Both measures were due to expire midnight, November 30, and this is the third extension since last May when this policy was first implemented.

Wool exporters appear more optimistic over marketing conditions and outlook than they have for several months. Relatively steady prices and fairly sizeble exports lend a firm tone to the wool market. Should the sales-export volume continue at the October-November rate, practically all of the current 1952-53 clip and the previous carry-over will be liquidated by the end of this wool season (September 30, 1953).

INDIA ANNOUNCES EXPORT QUOTAS OF VEGETABLE
OILS AND OILSEEDS, JANUARY-JUNE 1953

The Government of India has fixed a quota of 40,000 long tons (in terms of oil) of peanuts and peanut oil for export during the period January-June 1953, reports Clarence E. Pike, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, New Delhi. This announcement was made via a press note issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and dated December 13, 1952. The export of ordinary peanuts will not be permitted, but a portion of the quota will be allowed for export in the form of hand-picked-selected peanut kernels to hard currency countries. Unshipped balances from July-December 1952 quotas may be shipped up to March 31, 1953. (See Foreign Crops and Markets of August 11, 1952, page 148.)

In respect to linseed oil a rather liberal export policy will be followed through January 1953. The policy toward linseed oil exports from February 1953 onward is to be announced at a later date. Unshipped balances from July-December 1952 quotas may be exported through January 1953.

All existing castor oil quota holders are to be granted export allotments for January-June 1953 equal to their allotments for the period July-December 1952. Unshipped balances from July-December 1952 quotas may be shipped through January 1953.

Kardi seed, niger seed and their oils will continue to be licensed freely up to June 30, 1953.

WESTERN GERMANY TO IMPORT
SOYBEANS, TUNG OIL FROM CHINA

The Federal Republic of Germany in late November made arrangements for limited direct trade with Red China on the basis of compensation transactions. The Ministry of Economics has confirmed that a compensation transaction worth DM 15 million (about $3.6 million) in each direction between a Bremen import-export firm and the China National Import Export Corporation (CNIEC) had been approved.

The contract calls for exports from Germany of industrial products and Germany would import in return soybeans, tung oil, oilseeds, other vegetable oils, casings, pig bristles, and powdered eggs. The exact value of each imported item was not reported, but soybeans, in an amount estimated at DM 10 million (about $2.4 million dollars) would be by far the most important item. Furthermore, the Ministry has established a procedure for examining these transactions, about a dozen of which are at various stages of the screening process. According to an official of the Ministry office concerned with East-West trade, no further transactions will be considered for approval until there has been an opportunity to see how the trade develops. The same official stated that the applicable export control regulations are carefully applied in considering these transactions.

During 1951, the high rate of imports of Manchurian soybeans by Western Germany was one of the outstanding developments in the fats and oils trade. Imports from this source totaled almost 8.0 million bushels during the year and reached 7.0 million bushels for the January-September 1951 period. Conversely, during the comparable period of 1952, Western Germany has not imported any soybeans from Manchuria. The compensation transaction now in progress apparently will reopen this trade on a small scale.

U.S. EXPORTS OF TOBACCO
IN OCTOBER 1952

United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco during October 1952 totaled 41,777,000 pounds, or 52 percent less than the 87,521,000 pounds exported in October 1951. The United Kingdom, which is primarily responsible for the overall decrease, took only 6,237,414 pounds in October 1952 as compared to 60,715,000 pounds during October 1951. However, this decrease was partially offset by increased takings by Western Germany, the Netherlands, and the Philippine Republic.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco, October 1952, with comparisons
(export weight)

Type	October 1951	October 1952
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	80,305	35,758
Burley	3,007	1,466
Dark-fired Kentucky-Tennessee	1,863	2,120
Dark-fired Virginia	153	486
Virginia Sun-cured	-	36
Maryland	665	318
Green River	106	17
One Sucker	246	178
Black Fat	218	313
Cigar Wrapper	266	453
Cigar Binder	353	207
Cigar Filler	0	2
Other	339	423
Total	87,521	41,777

Compiled in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from records of the Bureau of the Census.

Exports of tobacco products in October 1952 showed an increase in every class as compared with October 1951.

Tobacco Products

Class of products	October 1951	October 1952
Cigars & Cheroots (1,000 pieces)	94	221
Cigarettes (1,000 pieces)	1,208,117	1,303,893
Chewing tobacco & snuff (pounds)	74,973	111,616
Smoking tobacco in pks. (pounds)	27,512	44,480
Smoking tobacco in bulk (pounds)	103,114	114,712

Compiled in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from records of the Bureau of the Census.

PAKISTAN EXPORT DUTY
ON TEA SUSPENDED

To encourage the export of Pakistan tea, the government has continued the suspension of the export duty through March 31, 1953, the end of the current financial year. Originally the export duty was suspended through December 10, 1952.

ONTARIO'S BURLEY MARKETING ASSOCIATION SETS MINIMUM PRICE PER POUND

Ontario's Burley Tobacco Marketing Association has announced that the minimum average price will be 29½ cents per pound for the 1952 Burley crop. This is one-half cent below last year's minimum price. However, it is expected that the higher yields in 1952 will bring returns to producers equal to 1951. The Burley acreage allotment for 1952 was substantially reduced in an attempt to bring the large stocks into a more normal position. Even though unusually high yields were reported, it is believed that this acreage reduction helped the stock position. Burley production for 1952 is placed at 2.1 million pounds of excellent quality leaf. The 1951 crop is estimated at 3.6 million pounds.

The chairman of the Board of Directors stated that the importation of low-priced blended cigarettes from the United States has become very important to the Burley industry and the tobacco industry as a whole.

CANADIAN COTTON CONSUMPTION DECLINED SOMEWHAT IN NOVEMBER

The consumption of raw cotton in Canada during November 1952 totaled 30,700 bales (500 pounds gross), compared with 36,200 bales during the preceding month and 33,700 bales in November 1951, according to Paul O. Nyhus, Agricultural Attache, Ottawa. Consumption during the first 4 months of the current season (August-November) amounted to 120,000 bales, a decline of 11,000 bales from the corresponding period a year earlier. A total of 343,000 bales were consumed during the past season (1951-52), a decline of 137,000 bales from the preceding season.

The decline in consumption during November indicates that the Canadian textile industry has not completely overcome the difficulties which prevailed during the past summer when mill activity was at a very low level. Inventories of some textile goods are still rather high despite substantial reductions during and since the summer of 1952. Another factor which tends to limit Canadian mill activity, despite a strong domestic demand, is the competition offered by imported textile products, particularly those from the United States. Also, the drop in world rayon staple fiber prices during late October has resulted in increased competition from rayon goods.

The buying of raw cotton is still primarily on a short-term basis although representatives of the trade expect the demand to soon become sufficiently stabilized to warrant longer-term purchases. It is now anticipated that the consumption of raw cotton during 1952-53 may slightly exceed that of 1951-52 despite a somewhat smaller consumption during the first 4 months of the current season. Consumption was following a downtrend at this time a year ago while some recovery has been in evidence in recent months.

The emphasis which has been placed on developing and expanding the Canadian textile industry during the postwar period is reflected by the expenditures which have been made for new plants and for the modernization of older plants. Funds spent for these purposes during the past 7 years totaled about $364,000,000 ($375,000,000 U.S.).

Imports of cotton during the first 2 months of the current season (August and September), the latest months for which official statistics are available, totaled 33,000 bales compared with about 35,000 bales during the comparable period a year earlier. There has been a tendency this season to delay the placing of orders for raw cotton requirements because of the expected decline in cotton prices. It has been reported that negotiations for barter arrangements, under which Canada would receive raw cotton, are being carried on with several countries. A barter agreement with Egypt has been consummated with Canadian wheat to be exchanged for Egyptian cotton under which, it appears, about 9,000-15,000 bales (500 pounds gross) of Egyptian cotton may be received. Ordinarily only about 300 to 700 bales of Egyptian cotton are consumed annually by Canadian mills. Although larger than usual amounts of cotton may be received from countries other than the United States this season, it now appears that the bulk of Canadian imports will again come from this country.

CANADA'S FARM VALUE
OF GRAIN CROPS HIGHER

Gross value of grain production in Canada in 1952 appears likely to set a new record, in view of the unprecedented crops of wheat and barley and above-average harvests of other grains. Comparison of the tentative estimate for 1952 with the corresponding estimate for 1951 indicates an increase of about 12 percent in grain value. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its December report places the 1951 value of all grains at $1.6 billion. This was a new record farm value and represented about 75 percent of total value of all crops, which exceeded $2 billion for the first time in history.

The official release stresses that these value estimates are not to be confused with cash income received from sales but are gross values of farm production. Several crops such as mixed grains and fodder corn are fed almost wholly on farms where grown. Average unit prices are determined from the price of relatively small quantities sold and applied to total production of those crops to give its estimated value. Thus gross value of farm production is increased materially though those crops do not add much to farm cash income.

Tentative estimates of the 1952 crop values are based on prices received by farmers from August 1 to mid-November and include only initial payments for wheat, barley, and oats, whereas present revised 1951 figures include interim and final payments on western grain. This means that the tentative estimates for 1952 are subject to substantial revisions on the basis of additional payments on the 3 principal grain crops and other adjustments through changes in price or revision in production estimates during the remainder of the crop season.

On a provincial basis Saskatchewan had the greatest value in 1951, with a total of $690 for grains accounting for more than 40 percent of Canada's total grain value. Alberta was the second largest in grain value followed by Manitoba and Ontario in that order.

U.K. GRAIN CROP
CONDITION

In the United Kingdom unfavorable fall weather hampered cultivation and sowing of winter grain in some areas, but on the whole, work was well advanced at the beginning of December. Favorable factors were the early grain harvest in 1952, which permitted good progress during September and October. Beginning early in November, however, the weather was cold over most of the country with frequent falls of sleet and snow in the latter half of the month. Rainfall was heavy in southern and eastern areas and severe frosts were reported for all parts of the country. Later appraisal of the damage sustained by grain crops indicates that frosts caused no material damage.

The condition of winter wheat at the beginning of December, according to the latest official report available, was generally good. That crop was said to be generally strong and healthy. The early-sown wheat was in better condition than later sowings, some of which had been slow germinating. The small area sown to winter barley had germinated well and was in good condition. Winter oats was also described as well developed and healthy, especially where early drilling had been done.

Unofficial reports during December noted that unfavorable weather during the month delayed field work. Delays from heavy snows were especially noted.

EGYPT ANNOUNCES DECISION
TO EXPORT COTTONSEED CAKE

The Egyptian Ministry of Supply announced on December 4, 1952, that it would release certain quantities of cottonseed cake for export. Conditions applicable to such exports are as follows:

> "The exportation of cottonseed cakes, decorticated and undecorticated, is approved within the limits of quantities exceeding consumption. The quantities whose exportation will be authorized will be subject to tender, the payment of which will be made on the basis of money exchange which the Minister of Finance will fix. The exporter profiting from the tender will receive a commission of 5 percent on the amount of the offer, f.o.b. Alexandria. The difference between the f.o.b. cost price and the price of exportation will be collected by the government, as its profit."

Previously the export of cottonseed cake was strictly controlled for the purpose of safeguarding domestic requirements for fertilizers and animal fodder. However, since cottonseed cake production has almost doubled in recent years, there exists an excess above normal requirements estimated at about 110,000 short tons. About 24 oil factories are now producing cottonseed cake.

Cottonseed cake is processed in several forms: Undecorticated cakes in cake form; undecorticated cakes in broken form; undecorticated cakes in ground form; and finally decorticated cakes. Undecorticated cottonseed cakes normally contain from 27 to 30 percent protein but decorticated cottonseed cakes usually contain a minimum of 41 percent protein. This decorticated cottonseed cake is the type usually exported owing to its high value in foreign markets, particularly in the United States. Local government tarification prices range from Egyptian L.6.40 per metric ton ($16.72 per short ton) for undecorticated cottonseed cakes in cake form to L.E.6.80 per ton ($17.77) for cakes in ground form. Prices for decorticated cottonseed cakes average from L.E.2 to L.E.6 higher ($5.23 to $15.68). During 1951, 11,216 metric tons (12,363 short tons) valued at L.E.230,065 ($662,706) were exported at an average of L.E.20.5 per ton ($53.60). In the first 6 months of 1952 about 5,383 metric tons (5,934 short tons) valued at L.E.156,683 ($451,328) were exported at an average of L.E.29 per ton ($76.06). These amounts are presumed to be mostly the decorticated type of cottonseed cake.

It is understood from Egyptian trade sources, that there is a strong demand from the United States for decorticated cottonseed cakes, ground mill form, with a minimum of 41 percent protein. Since only 1 factory is now producing decorticated cottonseed cake, only about 5,000 tons a month are estimated to be available for export. This figure is expected to increase when more decorticating equipment is in operation.

Should export quotations of cottonseed cake approximate L.E.30 per ton ($78) Egypt would realize about L.E.3,000,000 (8.6 million dollars) in foreign exchange. The difference between the fixed domestic mill prices of cottonseed cake and the f.o.b. Alexandria export price will be the government's profit, less 5 percent which will be reserved as the profit of the exporter. In addition, there is a small export duty on each metric ton of cottonseed cake, plus ordinary port and municipal taxes.

U.S. RICE EXPORTS IN OCTOBER SHOW INCREASED RATE

United States rice exports in October totalled 1,991,000 bags (100 pounds), which were 412,000 bags more than for the same month a year ago. The rate of exports stepped up over that of the same period during the previous year as new crop supplies from the record 1952 production became available in volume. Exports of 3,527,000 bags for the first quarter (August-October) of the 1952-53 marketing year (August-July), however, were 506,000 bags less than the 4,033,000 bags for the same period of the 1951-52 marketing year. This reflects the less favorable stock position at the beginning of the 1952-53 marketing year as compared with a year earlier. Principal destinations during October were Ceylon, Japan, Cuba and Hong Kong.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries, October 1952, with comparisons 1/

Continent and Country	August-July 1945-46 to 1949-50	August-July 1951-52 2/	August-October 1951	August-October 1952 2/	October 1951	October 1952 2/
	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 bags
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	399	443	125	129	86	94
British Honduras	13	22	7	3	0	0
British West Indies	97	54	46	71	3/	56
Cuba	4,923	5,118	1,637	1,269	590	510
Netherlands Antilles	9	25	6	11	3	5
Venezuela	76	196	167	37	75	3/
Other countries	104	38	17	3	3	1
Total W. Hemisphere	5,621	5,896	2,005	1,523	757	666
Europe						
Belgium & Luxembourg	73	57	3/	13	0	6
Greece	109	209	80	3/	80	0
Switzerland	32	21	3	3/	2	0
Other countries	4/ 124	4	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total Europe	338	291	83	13	82	6
Asia						
Saudi Arabia	80	91	37	23	25	0
Ceylon	0	741	0	596	0	596
Indonesia	646	1,799	952	0	247	0
Philippines	1,136	71	0	0	0	0
China	796	0	0	0	0	0
Korea	98	2,821	729	0	450	0
Japan	279	5,430	209	1,165	1	522
Other countries	60	9	1	5/ 181	1	5/ 179
Total Asia	3,095	10,962	1,928	1,965	724	1,297
Total Oceania	5	13	1	4	0	4
Liberia	36	73	16	22	16	18
Other Africa	1	4	3/	0	0	3/
Total World	9,096	17,239	4,033	3,527	1,579	1,991

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings, and brewers' rice, and rough rice converted to milled at 65%. 2/Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags.
4/ Average of 72,000 bags to Austria, 14,000 bags to Germany and 11,000 bags to France. 5/ Includes 179,000 bags to Hong Kong.

Source: Bureau of the Census

U.S. EXPORTS OF TALLOW IN JANUARY-
OCTOBER EXCEED RECORD IN CALENDAR 1951

A new record export volume of inedible tallows and greases was reached in 1952. Even in the first 10 months of last year the 311,404 short tons exported exceeded the previous calendar-year record of 268,113 tons in 1951. On the basis of the pattern of exports in 1951, and the quantity exported in January-October, it would appear that tallow-and-grease exports in 1952 may have reached 400,000 tons.

Bargain-counter prices for inedible tallow and greases-- and the same holds true for lard--have made animal fats from this country a "best buy" in the fats-and-oils markets of the world. Fancy inedible tallow, delivered Chicago, has been quoted recently at 5 cents per pound and less. This is as low as the prewar price.

In the January-October period of 1952, exports of inedible tallow, greases, and oils totaled 311,404 tons, roughly half again as much as the 210,690 tons exported in the first 10 months of 1951. Eighty percent of the total exported tonnage in January-October 1952 went to the following 11 countries in the quantities indicated: Japan--59,720 tons; Italy--48,298; Mexico--22,379; the Netherlands--19,833; the Union of South Africa--17,749; Belgium-Luxembourg--17,221; Switzerland--14,515; Western Germany--13,032; Egypt--12,443; Canada--12,242; and Cuba--11,846 tons.

Exports from the United States of inedible animal tallow, greases and oils in October totaled 34,339 tons, an increase of about one-third from the 25,652 tons exported in October 1951. The largest quantities exported, and the countries of destination, were as follows: Japan--7,642 tons; Italy--5,339; Western Germany--3,742; the Netherlands--3,529; United Kingdom--1,853; Belgium-Luxembourg--1,711; Egypt--1,549; and Cuba--1,439 tons. The foregoing quantities made up 78 percent of the exported tonnage in October.